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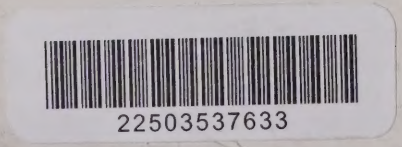
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THE GRAND PUMP ROOM
(18TH CENTURY).

The old White Hart on the right facing the Colonnade will be familiar to readers of Dickens as the famous hostelry where Mr. Pickwick and his friends stayed on their visit to Bath.

BATH
AS A HEALTH RESORT

Written and Compiled by Lawrence H. Wilson

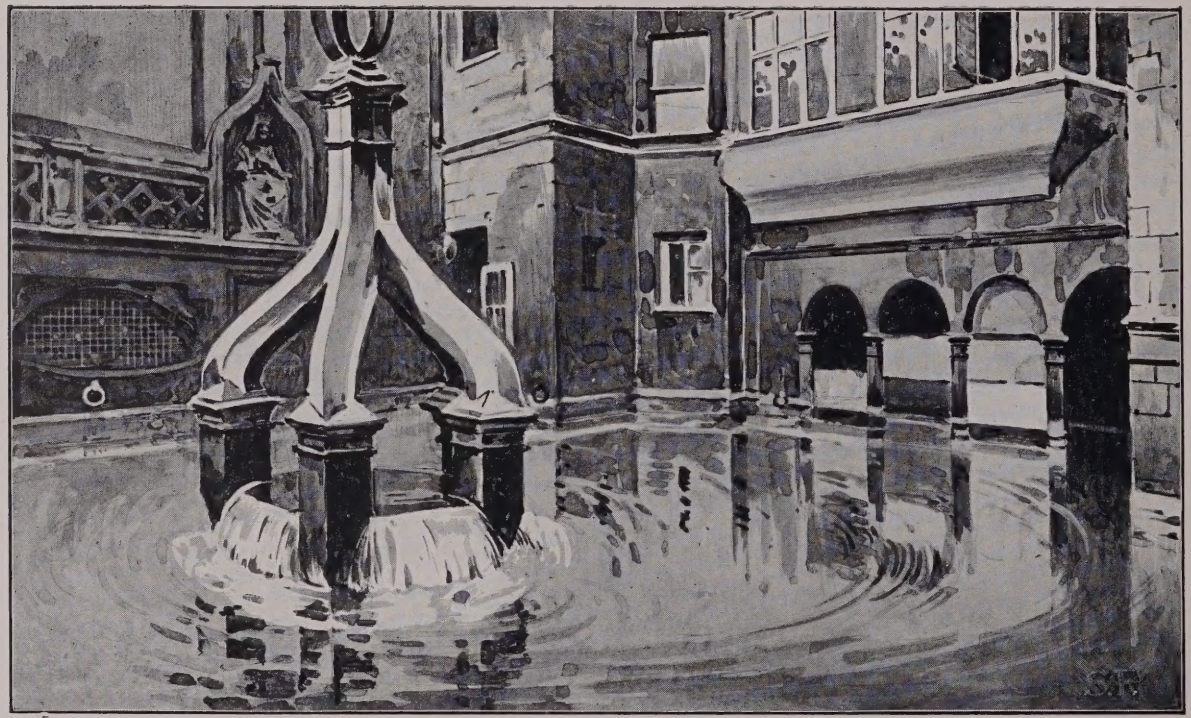
PUBLISHED BY THE CORPORATION OF BATH

Illustrated from Original Drawings by Samuel Poole

COVER AND CONTENTS COPYRIGHT

PREFACE

N the issue of this Handbook, it is not the aim of the Baths Committee of the Bath Corporation to supply anything in the nature of an abridged history of Bath. It has been designed more with the object of bringing before the health-seeking community and those seeking rest or change of scene, a fuller knowledge of the medicinal virtues of Bath's healing springs, and the peculiar charms of a neighbourhood which afford a practically inexhaustible theme for the artist, the historian, and the antiquary. That the city has a record as a health resort extending over eighteen centuries its historical remains amply testify, while the superb system of modern baths in which the healing waters are administered is widely-famed. Enriched by nature and by the art of man in no ordinary degree, Bath exhibits to the stranger a remarkable blending of town and country, and by the aid of the series of sketches introduced in the accompanying pages, this Handbook will serve also to show that in the surpassing beauty of the city's surroundings, in the delightful prospects of picturesque mead and stream and dale, commanded from beautifully wooded heights, and in general attractiveness as a place of residence, Bath holds foremost rank among the most beautiful cities and health resorts of the world,



THE HISTORIC KING'S BATH AND
MINERAL SPRING

THE CITY OF BATH

THE HOT SPRINGS to which Bath owes its origin, and which have been the chief source of its historic reputation, have yielded their beneficent supply for certainly eighteen centuries, while legend identifies them with a Royal patient as early as 800 B.C., when Prince Bladud, son of the ancient British King, Lud Hudibras, and father of Shakespeare's King Lear, is said to have bathed in them and received cure of his leprosy. But though the earliest history of Bath may be marked by a mixture of fact and fable, the Roman occupation of Britain takes us altogether out of the realms of the fabulous and leaves us on surer ground.

No doubt exists that the healing waters of Bath were recognised in the first century by the Romans ; the magnificent series of thermæ which they constructed (the wonderfully preserved remains of which are to be seen around the area of the springs to-day) existed before the baths of Titus and Caracalla were built at Rome. There is consequently no bathing establishment with a longer record, as there is likewise probably no other that can compare with it to-day for luxury and modern scientific equipment.

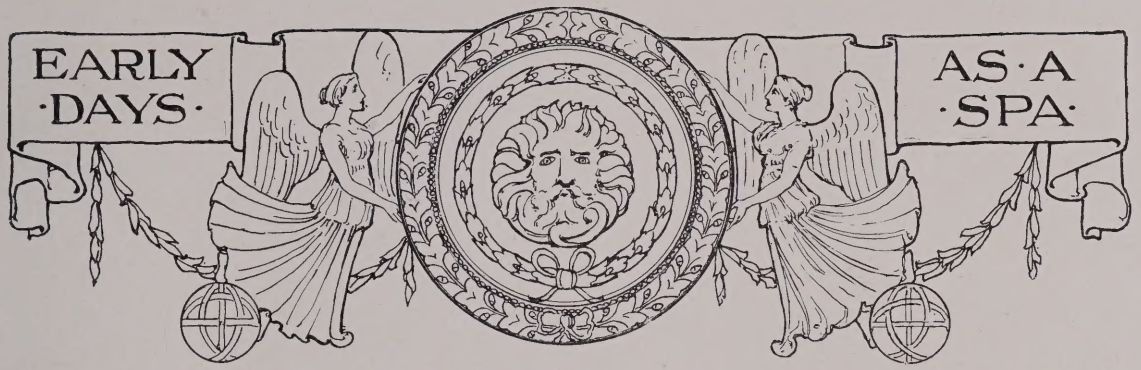
The problem surrounding the origin of the hot springs is one that has baffled the students of science, and will probably be for ever included among the earth's secrets. Through summer's heat and winter's cold, through periods of the longest drought or the heaviest rainfall, they rise in undiminished volume at the same even temperature, while their medicinal properties must be classed among those subtle combinations of the laboratory of nature which defy the highest powers of chemistry to imitate.

In regard to the science of thermal waters medical authorities agree that we learn their virtues solely by their effects, and in this connection the discovery of traces of that wonderful element radium in the springs is noteworthy, and not unnaturally suggests that time may never fully reveal to us the profound mysteries attaching to the healing powers of these world-renowned springs.

Not only is the temperature of the Bath mineral waters its most important phenomenon, but it gives the city an absolutely unique position among English spas. As the water rises from the earth at a temperature too hot to bathe in until it is cooled, the patient from the days of Rome to the present day has enjoyed the bath of health and luxury supplied by beneficent streams direct from nature's own recesses; thus there is no employment of artificial heat at the risk of the loss of the therapeutic power of the waters, a peculiarity which has latterly much exercised the minds of the medical faculty in comparing the merits of Bath waters with those of other spas, and which affords a possible explanation of the cures effected by their use and of the manner in which Bath has withstood the vicissitudes of time and fashion during so many succeeding centuries.

The Baths of Bath are supplied by three apparently separate springs, varying in heat only three degrees, their highest temperature being 120°. It is interesting here to observe, as showing Bath's claims to pre-eminence among our home resorts, that no other thermal waters have been found in the British Isles with a temperature exceeding 82°.

That the therapeutic and other natural advantages of Bath are receiving increasing recognition is evidenced by the fact that its baths to-day enjoy a prosperity with which no former period in the city's history can compare, although almost all Europe is open now to the invalid and the valetudinarian,



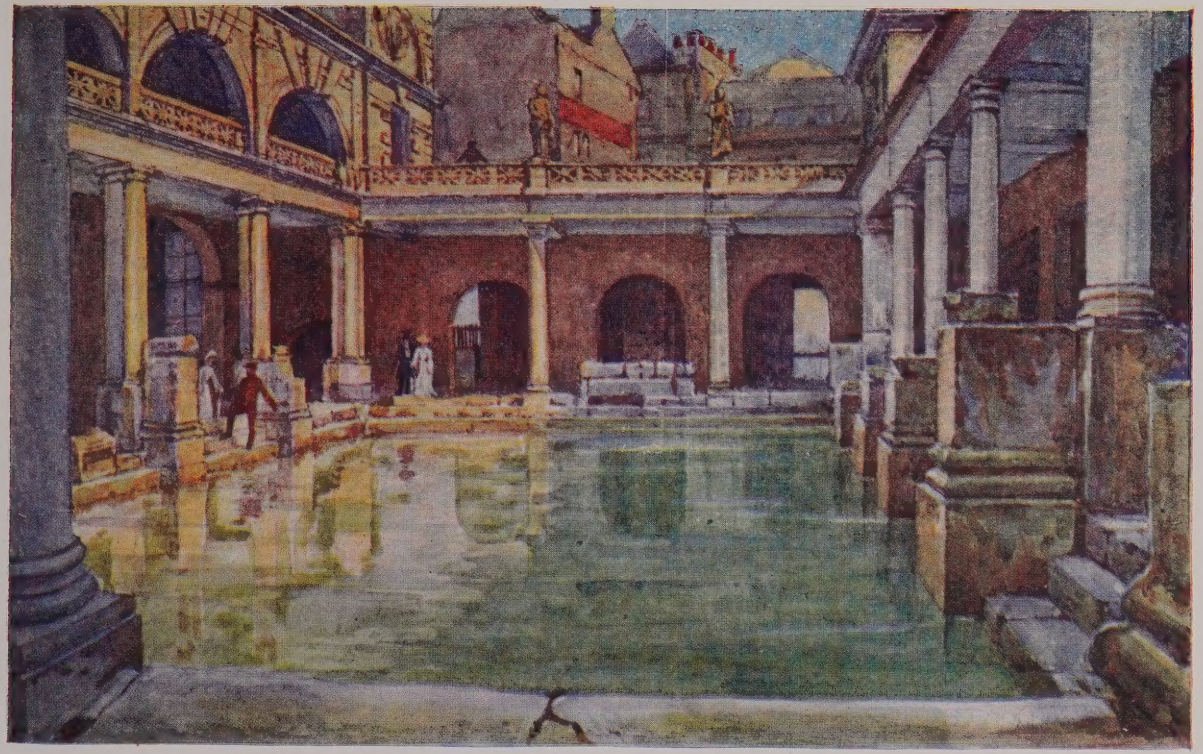
THAT Bath owes its foundation and celebrity to its Springs and Baths is an acknowledged fact, and the opening pages of any handbook dealing with its record as a Spa must necessarily review in some measure the great work which the Romans did in enclosing the area of the springs and in the erection of those stately baths and temples, the remains of which are to-day of absorbing interest. The stranger to Bath has no necessity to dive into the published records of a past age in order to kindle a living interest in his surroundings, finding himself as he does in the presence of such unique evidences of an ancient splendour, amid the broken columns and the shattered arches that once echoed the joyous voices of the élite of Roman society and members of its legions.

From calculations which the discoveries of recent years have alone rendered possible, there is every reason to believe that the Roman thermæ from the first to the fourth century covered an area of from six to seven acres, with accommodation embracing all the requirements to be found in the grand baths of ancient Rome. Even to-day with five great baths disclosed, the excavations have been conducted

over merely a tithe of the site of the ancient structures, and there is little doubt that the whole of the modern bathing establishments have been built over the site of the baths and temples of Roman times.

Many of the most important discoveries were made by the late City Architect, Major Davis, F.S.A., in 1882 and subsequent years. It was not till that year that the great rectangular bath was uncovered, the site of which was previously occupied by dwelling-houses and shops. This bath (a coloured plate of which is shown with its modern additions built upon the ancient piers) originally occupied a hall, 110ft. by 68ft., its water surface measuring 82ft. by 40ft. The original pavements or scholæ surrounding it remain in a good state of preservation, as well as the rectangular and semi-circular recesses or exedræ, as at Pompeii, three on each of the larger sides, provided evidently for the clothes of the bathers or for rest or retirement. The idea that bathers hung their clothes in these recesses is strengthened by the discovery of a mortice hole of the rail in one of the pilasters, and in another the slot to secure the opposite end. The large bath was also apparently supplied with a cold spray, to serve the purpose either of a douche or to quench the thirst of the bathers, a long section of a Roman lead pipe remaining *in situ* which appears to have been used solely for the conveyance of cold spring water to the bath.

This assumption is based on the absence of the orange-coloured corrosion or deposit in the pipe which is to be found in others employed to convey the natural hot water. Upon the excavation of the baths this mineral deposit covered the floors in some cases to a considerable depth, and it is probably to this deposit that the preservation of the remains of the ancient structures is mainly due.



GREAT ROMAN BATH.

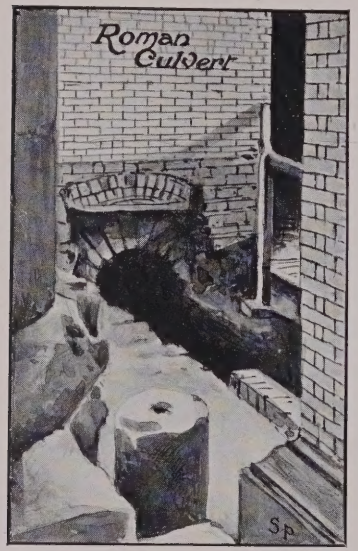
This view also shows the modern terraces for promenading, the pillars supporting them being built upon the bases of the columns which originally carried the roof of the Roman Bath.

The baths are apparently of two, if not three periods, and suggest a smaller system at the commencement, then an enlarged plan, and lastly a contracted plan.

The floor of the large bath is entirely coated with lead weighing 40lbs. to the foot, there being more than 40 tons used in covering it. This lead was probably obtained from the Roman mines in the Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire, pigs of lead having been found there bearing the stamps of Claudius and Vespasian, while the baths themselves were constructed of the stone obtained from the hills around Bath, where now exist the quarries of Bath stone, a material of such well known commercial value in the present day. There has also been excavated the huge octagonal Roman well, built to enclose the area of the principal spring (a remarkable example of Roman masonry) which to-day serves as a reservoir from which the hot water is pumped to supply the modern baths. This well encloses a surface 50ft. by 40ft., and is situated beneath the floor of the historic King's Bath, the latter receiving the overflow from the spring. Connected with the ancient baths were heating chambers or hypocausts, forming a system of hot dry baths corresponding to the present-day Turkish baths. All the apartments of this nature that have been thrown open were floored on pilæ and some had flues carried up as a coating to the walls.

The architectural relics stored in the museum built on the site adjoining the Roman baths have

recently been classified and arranged by Mr. A. J. Taylor, architect, of Bath, and are of profound interest to all antiquarians. That there were sculptors in those days, masters of their art, who can doubt when they look around upon the noble friezes, the exquisite cornices and sculptured symbolism unearthed from among the ruins? Some of these embellished the Roman temple of Minerva which existed on or near the site where the Grand Pump Room now stands, portions of its pediment being displayed upon the north-east wall of the museum.* Numerous personal ornaments and gems, too, have been found, as well as inscribed monuments and tablets, all of which seem to bring us closer still to the life and the manners and customs of our predecessors in the management and use of our thermal waters.



The visitor to Bath will realise from the foregoing description that little call on his imagination is necessary in order to determine the character of the Spa which the Romans founded. Here twenty feet below the modern streets are the very baths in which they bathed, the well-worn pavements which they trod, the identical steps from which they plunged into the thermal waters. The roofs that once covered the baths now lie in shattered fragments around, but so perfect are the baths themselves that the largest of them are still filled with mineral water as of old, still fed and discharged by the conduits of ancient use.

Though over eighteen hundred years have elapsed since the coin of Claudius (discovered during the excavations) was placed in position upon their foundations, though in reality the Christian era had but just dawned, these baths stand in our midst to-day in all their sombre magnificence, more eloquent than any volumes of description which

* A sketch of the pediment as it probably existed in its complete state forms a headpiece to the present chapter.

Roman historians could have bequeathed to us. But the scene around has changed. Romans and Saxons, Danes and Normans have come and gone; the everlasting hills which sheltered the spot in all its glory, now encircle a beautiful modern city, extending far beyond the confines of the Bath of Roman times. Unchangeable are the healing springs. Still they gush forth from depths unknown; still they yield their virtues without stint or stay to the service of suffering humanity.

The Roman occupation of Bath lasted close upon 400 years. Then followed a period of desolation, when the architectural glories of the Roman epoch were suffered to lapse into ruin; the conduits which carried off the water from the hot springs were choked up; the baths themselves were filled with debris and mineral deposit; the springs, still welling forth, formed streams at higher levels; silt and marsh covered the site, and wild-fowl nested in the wilderness. In the Grand Pump Room to-day the visitor will observe a teal's egg, found upon the ambulatory of the great Roman bath during the excavations in 1882, preserved by a strange chance to illustrate how complete was the scene of desolation which followed for a time that spirit of luxury which was fast draining the blood of a dying Empire.

In the eighth century a new city was raised, under its Saxon name Bathanceaster, and the ruins of the ancient baths evidently became the quarry out of which the builders, Saxon and Norman, procured material for the monastery, the city walls, and the Bishop's palace, which covered a portion of the site; indeed stones can be traced in the Abbey Church rebuilt

1500 and subsequently, that owed their first shapeliness to Roman hands. Such destruction had been wrought that the Saxon street, instead of following the line of the Roman street, crossed the ruins of the baths, and beneath the level of Stall Street to-day, some 20ft. below the pavement where the visitor enters the Queen's Baths, a large bath and corridors exist, which though not of such immense size as the rectangular bath previously described, extend practically the width of the street. To deal, however, with the various revolutions which the city underwent from the incursions of the Saxons and Danes down to the time when it assumed a new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, would require far greater scope than is available within the limits of this handbook. Still, it is important to note that through all the various stages of the city's history, the virtues of the waters never failed to be recognised, and the continuance of the Baths of Bath on one site for so long a period is appropriately recorded on the south wall of the mediæval King's Bath. Here an interesting inscription informs the reader that there was laid on Roman masonry in July, 1886, "the corner stone of new baths, thus connecting in work and object the modern with the ancient world." To this wall the Roman and the Saxon and succeeding generations to the present time have in turn contributed, so that the structure represents an unbroken history from Claudius and Edgar (the latter was crowned in the Saxon Abbey Church of Bath), Henry III. and Charles I. to the present day.

THE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS AND METHODS OF CURE

BATH has long been designated the "QUEEN OF SPAS." Though the primitive methods of cure existing a century ago afford a striking contrast to the luxurious and comfortable provisions of the present day its waters were too health-giving to be forsaken, and while some resorts have succumbed to the dictates of a fickle fashion, Bath in spite of all its varying fortunes still occupies its place as the premier and most venerated of our British spas.

It is a fact to-day almost universally admitted, that for magnificence and extent and the perfection of their equipment, the BATHS OF BATH are unrivalled in Europe. The improvements and additions to the establishments of recent years, with the introduction also of every appliance which science and experience can suggest in administering mineral waters, render it no longer a necessity for English people to visit foreign spas in order to undergo a "cure." We are, however, such a travelled people that there seems still a tendency among invalids to view with scepticism the waters that sufficed for the relief of the sufferings of their ancestors.

The opinion of the *Lancet* should remove any such scepticism : *"The conclusion must undoubtedly be arrived at that Bath possesses in a most satisfactory manner all the requirements of a valuable resort for the treatment of disease by hydro-therapeutic measures. There is no real reason why patients

* Report of the *Lancet* Special Commission on "Bath as a Health Resort."—The *Lancet*, Oct. 14th, 1899.

suffering from diseases presently to be enumerated* should take the long journey to the continental spas when equally good results can be obtained at Bath. In addition, by not leaving their own country they will enjoy their accustomed mode of living within the limits placed upon them by their medical advisers and they will have the benefit of English cooking and English hotels and apartments. . . . . The bathing establishments are open all the year round and can therefore be visited when many of the continental resorts are closed." In a subsequent paragraph the *Lancet* says :—"*It is doubtful whether at any spa such a complete and well-appointed bathing establishment can be found.*"

The BATHS OF BATH comprise in addition to the famous Pump Room, where the waters are drunk, numerous establishments for public and private bathing, each in close proximity to the other, and all supplied from the same springs. Particulars of these establishments, of their appliances and methods of treatment are here given.

THE KING'S AND QUEEN'S BATHS adjoin the Grand Pump Room and conveniently communicate with it at its south-western end. This suite of baths is very extensive, comprising over 50 private baths and dressing-rooms, a large and luxurious cooling room, smoking room, and other handsome apartments. Invalids may be set down, if necessary, at the very doors of the dressing rooms of the baths, the corridors in each establishment being sufficiently wide to admit Bath chairs, while there is also the advantage of being able to pass from the baths and cooling room into the Grand Pump Room, and on into the Concert Hall and Roman Promenade without going into the open air.

On this site is the famous mediæval King's Bath, in the centre of which rises the principal spring. This historic bath, which in previous centuries yielded so much material for the pen of the satirist and for the purposes of caricature, is preserved intact in all its famous features and while being a unique object of interest, is a permanent reminiscence also of the days when Nash was "King."

Still remaining in the walls around the King's Bath are numerous brass rings, given as thankofferings

* For a list of disorders in which the waters are beneficial, see page 22.

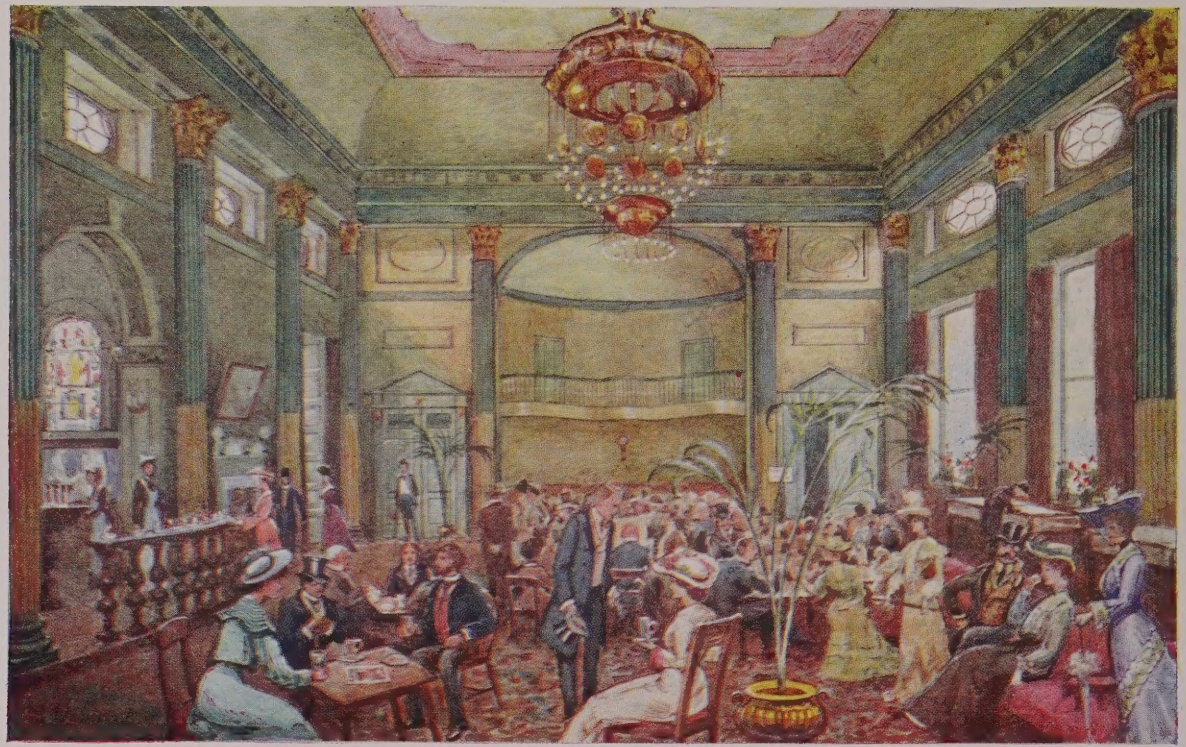
ABBEY, GRAND PUMP ROOM
AND COLONNADE.

for benefits received by bathers, with the names of the donors and dates ranging from 1612 to 1754. Many of these are handsome and massive, notably one bearing the name of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland; on the staple are the Royal Arms with the bar sinister, surmounted by a coronet. *Below we give a number of reduced *fac similes*:—

THO: DELVES B: BY GODS MARCY AND PUMPING HERE FORMERLY ABDEL
THANKS TO GOD
ANNO DOMINI 1674 BARBARA DUCHESS OF CLEVLAND
SR WILLIAM WHITMORE KNIGHT AND BARONKNIGHT AN DOM 1619
IN MEMORIAM PROVIDENTIÆ DEVINÆ ANNO DOMINI 1698

The inscription upon the second of the rings shown is of additional interest from the fact that this was the John Revet who purchased of Parliament the noble equestrian statue of Charles I. by La Sœur, and who,

* The first ring of the second row is the reverse of the first above, the inscription running round its both sides



INTERIOR OF THE GRAND PUMP ROOM
(PRESENT DAY).

in spite of strict injunctions to break it up, concealed it by burying it in the earth until the restoration of King Charles II. when it was erected at Charing Cross. Another conspicuous feature in the King's Bath is an effigy of Bladud, with an inscription beneath recalling the legend that he was "the founder of these baths 863 years before Christ."

There also remain portions of a handsome stone balustrade which formerly surrounded the King's Bath. This was the gift of Sir Francis Stonor, Kt., in 1624, in return for relief given by the bath from "gout and aches in the limbs," the donor, as recorded in an inscription on the south wall of the King's Bath, "living many years after well in health to the age of near ninety."

Such are a few of the remarkable testimonials to the efficacy of the Bath waters engraved in brass and stone centuries ago, and the continuity of this testimony is illustrated by the innumerable entries in the visitors' books at the baths in recent years and continued by patients from all parts of the world to this day.

The Grand Pump Room is an elegant and finely proportioned apartment in the Renaissance style, where water drinkers are served from a many-sprayed fountain, supplied direct from the King's Bath spring. In a semi-circular recess is a statue of Nash, and beneath it the famous Tompion clock, to which Dickens alludes in the pages of *Pickwick*, and which has been the silent witness of all the strange, eventful scenes enacted at this rendezvous of fashion since the days of Queen Anne. It was given to the city by its maker, Thomas Tompion, in 1709, and occupied a place in the first Pump Room, built under the auspices of Beau Nash. In the present Pump Room Queen Charlotte held daily levees during her residence in Bath in 1817. The room is now set apart exclusively as a lounge for water drinkers, while

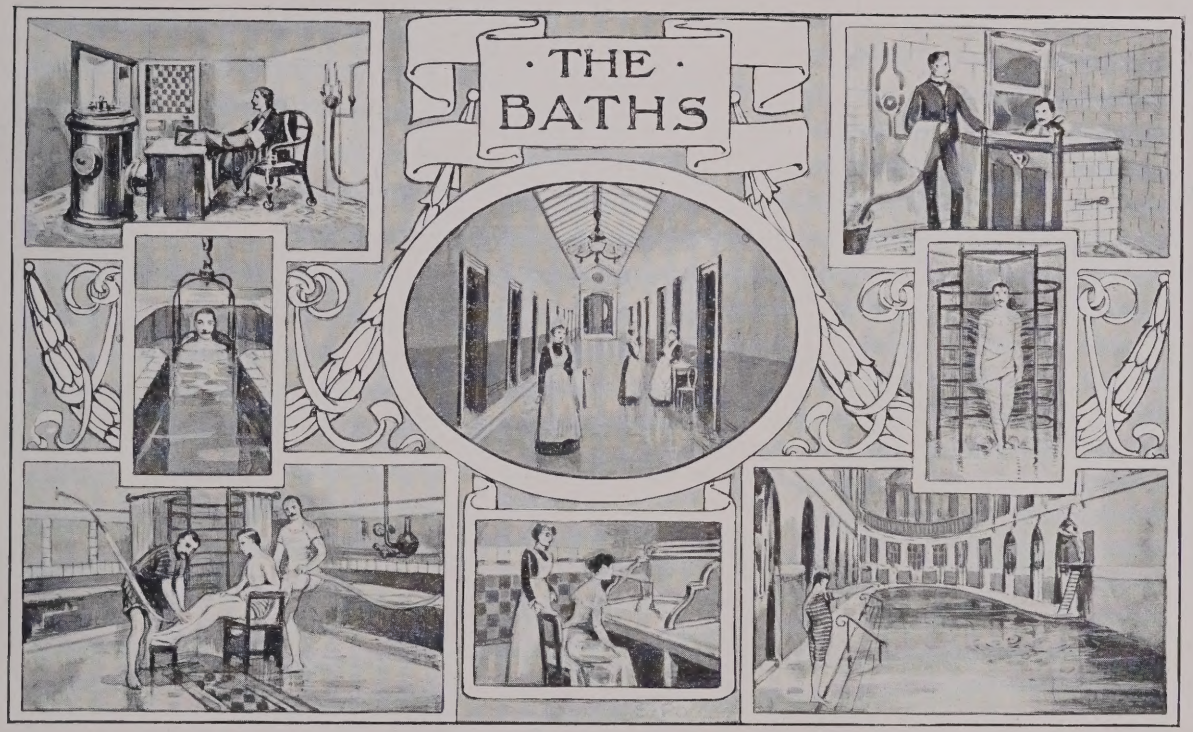
exhibited for the inspection of visitors are numerous and valuable relics of a past civilization, recovered from time to time during excavations upon the site of the Roman Thermæ. A south window of the Grand Pump Room affords a view of the spring as it overflows in the centre of the King's Bath. Here, in what are still erroneously called the palmy days of Bath, might have been seen at an early hour the "fair sex, full-toiletted and *bien coiffées*, wading up to their chins, escorted by their cavaliers with powdered hair and bag wigs, indulging in all the luxury of the bath at a temperature of 105°."

The New Royal Baths.—These baths adjoin the Grand Pump Room Hotel, and are accessible by a lift connected with the hotel apartments. This suite is likewise extensive, the numerous private baths being arranged right and left of a spacious and handsome corridor, 8ft. wide and 200ft. in length. At the end of this corridor are luxuriously appointed Cooling Rooms, Smoking Room, and a balcony overlooking a large Swimming Bath, where visitors may enjoy a plunge in the thermal waters, reduced by admixture with cooled mineral water to a temperature of 84°. This affords an agreeable form of bathing in conjunction with other forms of treatment in cases where patients are ordered a free use of their limbs. Instruction in swimming is given by competent teachers, and the bath is reserved for ladies two days a week.

The Old Royal or Hetling Baths comprise, in addition to the variously appointed private baths, a Pump Room where provision is made not only for the supply of the mineral water for drinking at the natural temperature of the spring, but of the same superheated by steam. A thermometer is attached to each supply, so that the patient is able to secure from the attendant a service at the exact temperature prescribed by the physician. Here is another fine tepid Swimming Bath, and also the old free "Hot Bath," which succeeded the still older Leper's Bath in 1777.

The Kingston Baths afford cheap facilities for mineral water bathing for men only.

The Cross Bath was the fashionable bath of the seventeenth century, and like the King's Bath is a monument to the advance in the reputation of the waters in the middle ages. It has undergone



VARIOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT
AT THE BATHS.

a complete metamorphosis since the merry days of Charles II., when Pepys bathed there with his wife and Betty Turner, having found the King's and Queen's "full of a mixed sort of good and bad, and the Cross only almost for the gentry." Twenty years later, in 1688, there was erected in the centre of the bath by the Earl of Melfort, Secretary of State to James II., an elaborate structure surmounted by a cross, in commemoration of happy results from the use of the bath by Queen Mary of Modena. This structure became unsafe, and was removed sometime in the following century, but portions of it are still preserved. The Cross Bath was also used by Queen Catherine of Braganza, on her visit in 1663. Now the bath affords cheap swimming accommodation for boys and girls.

The Appliances in use at the Baths, not only enable the mineral waters to be administered in a great variety of ways, but ensure every possible comfort for the invalid. A great advantage is that the heat of the water being a uniform natural heat there is not the fear of danger from abnormal or excessive temperatures as in cases where the waters are artificially heated.

The luxurious Deep Baths have always been a special feature in the Bath system, the yield from the springs being so abundant as to enable the construction of private baths holding in some cases 800 to 900 gallons. These are supplied with powerful douches, which can be applied to any part of the patient's body while in the water, the temperature and force of the douche being regulated with perfect ease. Douches are also attached to the numerous Reclining Baths.

For patients who from physical causes are unable to walk down the steps of the Deep Baths, chairs are provided, which, by means of pulleys, can be brought to the doors of the dressing-rooms for the reception of bathers; the chairs are then returned to position over the baths and gently lowered by hydraulic power.

The Aix Massage Douche Baths were here first introduced from Aix-les-Bains, and are still an exceedingly popular form of treatment. The Douche Rooms are lofty and handsomely tiled, and both French and English doucheurs are employed. There are also provisions for Scottish-douche, Sitz, Lumbar, Shower, and Local Spray. The latter can be applied to an individual joint or limb when it is undesirable

to bathe the patient. There is an ample provision of Needle Baths, which may be taken either independently or combined with other forms of treatment.

The Berthollet or Natural Vapour Bath is available both for general and local application, while Medicated Baths are given, notably Pine, Sulphur (for skin cases), and the Nauheim system for cardiac troubles.

An installation of the Greville system of Electric Hot Air Baths enables this successful form of treatment to be given in conjunction with the Thermal waters, while Electricity is also employed in the Reclining Bath.

There are elaborate appliances fitted at the Queen's Baths, in an apartment known as the Inhalation Room, for spraying the Throat, Ear, Eye, &c., with mineral water, in conjunction if necessary with any other prescribed solutions.

Some idea of the extent of the provision demanded for the supply of the mineral water to the various baths, douches and sprays, may be formed from the fact that the pipes for this service would, if extended continuously, reach no less than 40 miles.

The bathing establishments are open all the year round, and though the seasons of spring, autumn, and winter are the more popular, the waters are equally efficacious at any period of the year. Just as the attacks of those diseases for which the springs are beneficial make their ravages at all times, so are the Bath Waters at any season applicable in their relief.

For tariff of charges for the various baths see end of Handbook.

MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF THE SPRINGS

AMED as the Bath Waters have been for ages past, it is scarcely necessary to emphasize their universally recognised medicinal virtues. A mere enumeration of the principal ailments for which the waters are proved to be beneficial, is all that can here be attempted, but in accepting the evidence of unnumbered cures, it must be borne in mind that only under medical advice and with due regard to the constitution of the patient can the best results be assured.

The use of the waters in one or other of the many modes of their application has been found of eminent service in cases of—

Rheumatism (chronic or muscular),
Anæmia,
Disorders of the Digestive Organs,
Diseases of the Skin,
Gout in all its forms,
Metallic poisoning,
Rheumatoid Arthritis,
Sciatica and Lumbago,
Disorders of the Nervous System (including Neurasthenia and Neuritis),
Neuralgia,
Myalgia (muscular pains),
Paralysed Muscles (restoring tone in),
Restoring movement and muscular tone after accidents and gunshot wounds,
Results of Injury.

The *Lancet*, commenting on the results of its analysis, says: "The thermal waters of Bath exert a distinct solvent action on uric acid. In our experiments, for example, it was shown that Bath water dissolved over five times the amount of uric acid that distilled water would similarly take up at blood heat, *i.e.*, just under 100° F. Since the waters are drunk hot and used hot for bathing purposes this fact may have an important relation to the therapeutics of Bath waters in the treatment of chronic gouty affections and rheumatism."

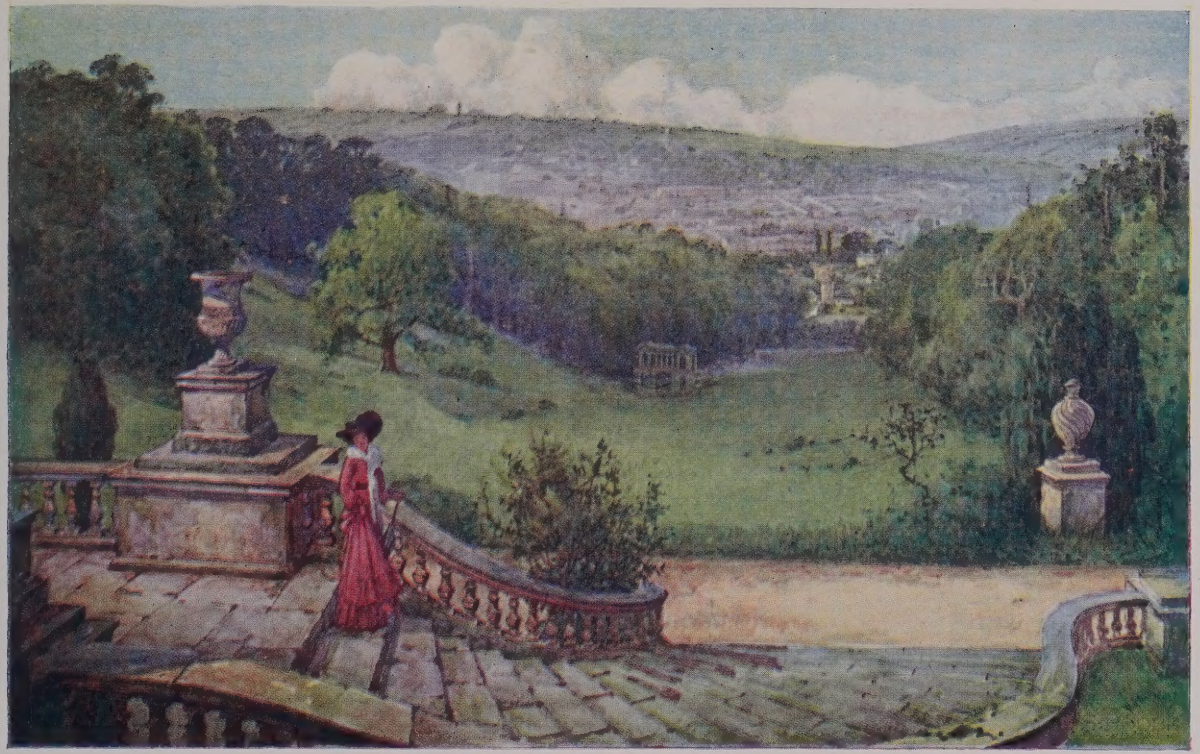
An illustrated Medical Guide to the Baths, published by the Corporation, is sent to members of the Medical Profession free of charge upon application to the SECRETARY, GRAND PUMP ROOM.

THE OLD ROYAL PRIVATE BATHS
AND CROSS BATH.

THE CLASSIC GROUND OF BATH

THERE are few cities in the world more rich in historic associations than Bath, or around the life of which such a host of picturesque memories cluster. Macaulay wrote of Bath as that beautiful city which the genius of Anstey and Smollett, Fanny Burney and Jane Austen had made "classic ground," and to-day the reflective pilgrim from distant lands as he paces its historic streets, where here and there the hand of time has imparted a sombreness to the native freestone, takes a pathetic pleasure in re-peopling what were once their wax-lighted and rose-scented saloons with the brilliant life and genius of a memorable past.

With what period, indeed, of that picturesque eighteenth century life of England is not the name of Bath in some way identified? Though the despotic sway of Nash was at its height and the local empire of frivolity had reached its zenith, there was yet another side to the picture. Memorials have been handed down to us in the noble achievement of the age which are not only zealously cherished now, but which it is safe to say future generations will not willingly let die. Turn where you may the city is eloquent of the past, and it is difficult to make a selection from the long roll of eminent

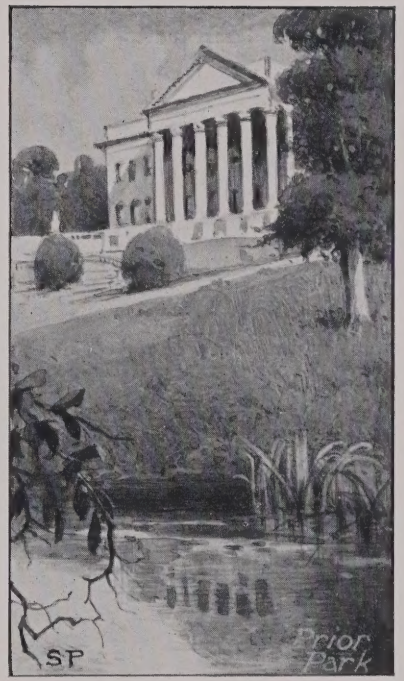


BATH FROM PRIOR PARK.

men and women, distinguished in the world of science, art and literature who in these early days made Bath their home.

Sheridan has perpetuated the Bath in which he conducted his romantic wooing and where he gathered material for the finest among English comedies ; here it was that the imaginative author of "Tom Jones" found in the genial and benevolent Allen, at Prior Park, the personage destined to immortality as "Squire Allworthy"; it was at a house in the Circus that Gainsborough began his great career by painting pictures at five guineas each; hard by the Earl of Chatham dwelt, representing Bath in two Parliaments, and it was here in after years that the younger Pitt came to recruit a system shattered by the storms of State. Pitt was in Bath when the news of Bonaparte's success at the battle of Austerlitz reached him, a blow which so overwhelmed him that in less than two months he sank under the weight of it.

It was at a house in St. James's Square, just off Park Street (which the immortal Pickwick likened to the perpendicular streets a man sees in a dream), that Dickens, Forster, Maclise and Southey received the hospitality of the enthusiastic Landor, and where according to Forster, the fancy which took the form of "Little Nell" in the *Curiosity Shop* first dawned upon the genius of its creator. Here it was that the actor Quin found a smooth pathway to the grave, knowing "no better city for an old cock to roost in," while here also Burke spent the evening of his days. Wolfe dwelt at Bath at the time he received the

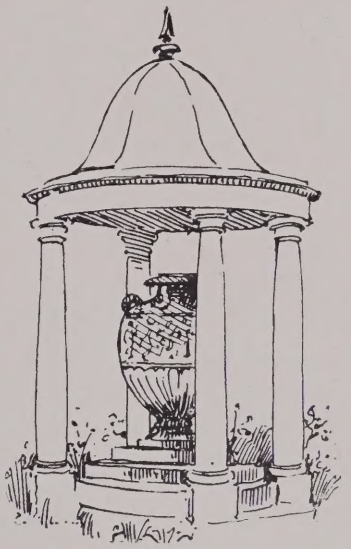


despatch which sent him forth to be the hero of Quebec, and here it was that Nelson sojourned and found restored health after the expedition to Central America. Bath may also claim to be the birthplace of the father of English geology, for it was here that William Smith made his remarkable discoveries while engaged in the construction of the Somerset coal canal. Sir Thos. Lawrence likewise lived here; Chesterfield wrote at Bath several of his famous letters, and Lytton portions of his latest novels, while Sir Walter Scott takes us to the dame school near the Parades where he spent many pleasant youthful days. Here, too, Wesley and Whitefield preached at the bidding of the Countess of Huntingdon, whose extraordinary influence in Bath over numerous and diverse personalities may be judged from her actually persuading Nash to hear Whitefield in her house, while she obtained from Chesterfield the voluntary offer of twenty pounds towards the building of her tabernacle on the Vineyards.

Here Nash died in 1761 and was buried in the Bath Abbey.

Nor does this in any way exhaust the catalogue of celebrities that graced Bath annals in a memorable age. It was from his house in New King Street that Herschel "swept the heavens," and there he first watched the planet Uranus swim into his ken. Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, lived many years in Bath, and here she met the husband of her later years—Piozzi. Johnson himself was here with the Thrales, and we are not without evidence that he had a distinct partiality for Bath. In one of his letters he counsels a friend "not to waste your time in unprofitable sorrow, but go to Bath and endeavour to prolong your days." It was at the old Bath Theatre where Sheridan conducted

rehearsals for *The School for Scandal*, that Mrs. Siddons, the great queen of tragedy, played for three pounds a week and laid the foundations of her unrivalled career. Here Beckford, "England's wealthiest son,"* found a congenial retreat after the sacrifice of his beloved Fonthill; the famous Elizabeth Montague often resided in Bath; Oliver Goldsmith came hither as the guest of Lord Clare; here Southey's boyhood was spent and part of Wordsworth's prime; while at Bath Byron's parents met and married, and here "in Turkish costume at a masquerade"† we find the author of *Childe Harold* in his earlier years.



Justly enough Bath merits a place among the "shrines of the Empire." But we cannot linger upon these memories. They are being perpetuated by the city in a manner which is appreciated by the traveller attracted within its borders for the first time, for wherever it is possible to identify and permanently mark the residences of these worthies of a former age it is being zealously and faithfully done. The tablets fixed by the Corporation upon the house-fronts are unobtrusive enough, and may become dimmed by the lapse of time, but the names which many of them bear will grow brighter the further they recede into the past.

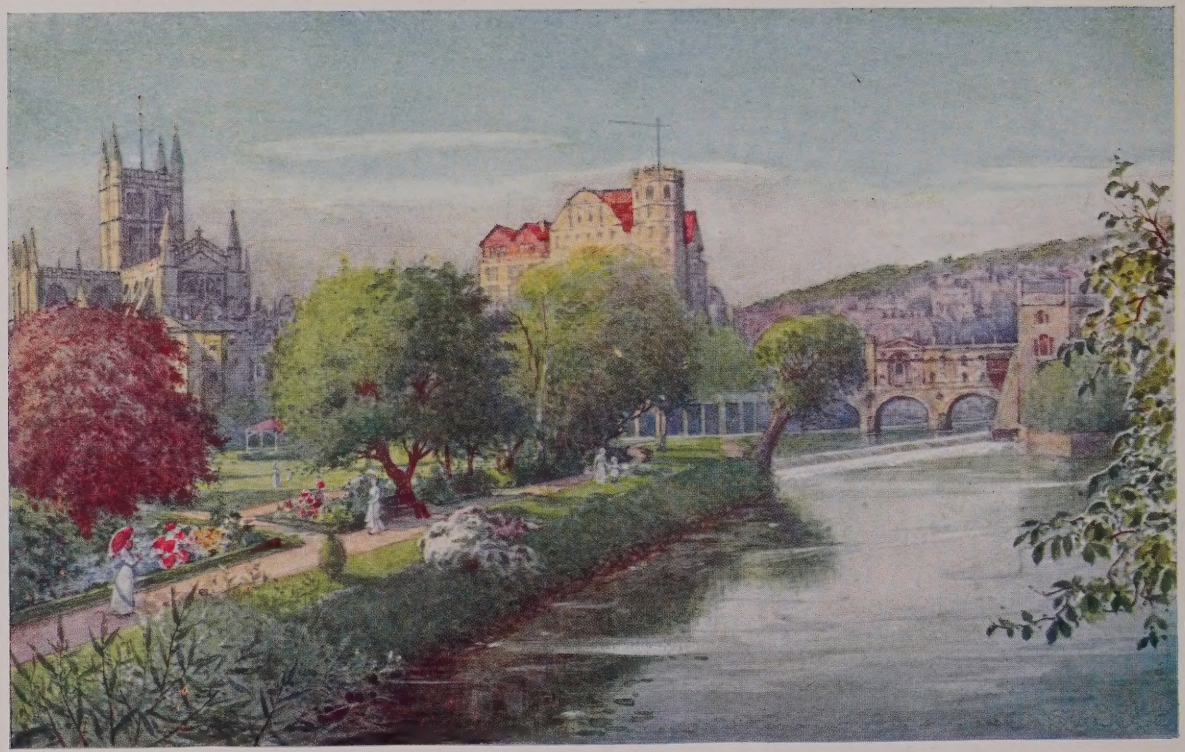
In the Victoria Park is the vase sheltered by a cupola shown in the accompanying sketch. It was presented as being the historical Frascati vase which in former days, "dressed with pink ribands and myrtles," was the receptacle for the *bouts-rimés* of the literary society which frequented Lady Miller's villa at Batheaston, a fashionable custom of the day which excited the contempt of Johnson and the ridicule of Horace Walpole. These poetic parties continued for some years, bouquets and myrtle wreaths being given as prizes for the brightest compositions.

* Lord Byron in *Childe Harold*. † Dictionary of National Biography.

MOST people know of Bath as an English Spa, of the fame of its Hot Springs, of its antiquities "not to be matched throughout the width of Western Europe,"* and of its old-world associations, but how few think of it as one of the most beautiful of English cities to-day, or perfectly realise those natural charms which inspired the eulogy of Macaulay, and soothed the restless spirit of Walter Savage Landor even after a long residence in Florence. Nor, indeed, can any pages of description be expected to adequately convey to the mind's eye the exquisite blending of town and country which is so characteristic of Bath, the classical dignity and repose of its streets, unfolding pretty bits of landscape at every turn, or altogether that wonderful amphitheatrical spectacle which from any slight elevation the city affords to the visitor who beholds it for the first time. The view particularly by morning or evening light is one not easily effaced from the memory.

Let the visitor ascend to the brow of Beechen Cliff on a clear day. An electric car service now renders easy of approach a view-point which too many have missed. A short, slightly inclined roadway

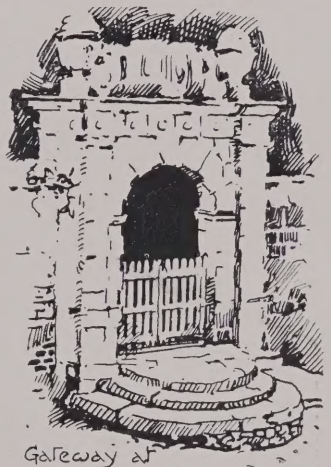
* F. Haverfield, M.A., in "Historic Monuments of Britain," "Pearson's Magazine, Nov., 1904.



BATH ABBEY, GARDENS, AND RIVER AVON.

This favourite view is from the North Parade, the scene of some of the incidents in "The Rivals."

branching off from the top of Holloway leads to a narrow passage between two high walls. From this you emerge suddenly on to the crest of the hill, where the whole city unfolds itself at your feet as it were like a map. It is worth a long pilgrimage to see the panorama which here bursts upon the view. On a clear night the lights of the city appear to stand out in the darkness as a vast multitude of twinkling stars, which may be traced up the stately terraced slopes of Lansdown on the opposite hill until they appear to mingle with the orbs of Heaven. Save the view of Edinburgh from Arthur's seat is there anything to compare with it in these Isles?



It is more the province of the ordinary guide book to detail the many other points from which diversified scenes and glimpses of the city's beauty may be obtained, but a few of them may be briefly noted. The heights of Lansdown and Combe Down, while affording more distant views of the city, are remarkable for the great breadth and loveliness of the prospects which they command, extending from the one point to the Bristol Channel and the Welsh mountains, and from the other to the Wiltshire downs and the famous White Horse on Bratton hill, said to have been originally carved by Alfred's soldiers to commemorate his victory over the Danes. At lower elevations the views of the city from Camden Crescent and the North Road are singularly impressive.

At Lansdown the visitor passes under the shadow of the stately tower of Beckford, the eccentric author of "Vathek," while some distance beyond is the Grenville monument, telling its tale of the Great Rebellion. Here, where Sir Bevil Grenville fell, was fought one of the most obstinate struggles of the Civil War, and visitors may still be directed to the site of the fortified post scaled by Grenville's troops just before the final charge. Hampton Down and Claverton Down likewise embrace views of a wide and

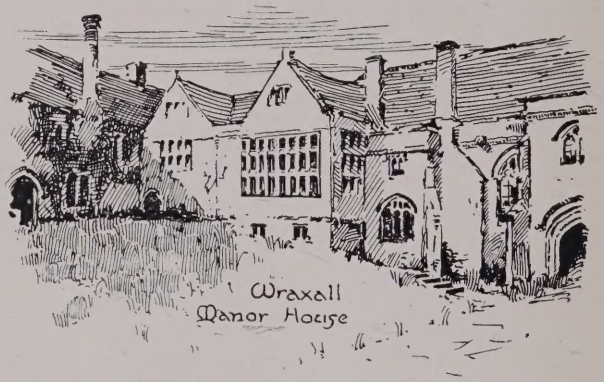
beautiful expanse of country, with the city nestling in the valley. Hampton Rocks, commanding a delightful prospect of the valley and hills east of Bath, is said to have been Gainsborough's favourite sketching ground during his early career as a landscape painter at Bath, while the view from this spot was considered by Sir Benjamin West to be unrivalled. The breezy links of the Bath Golf Club are situated on Hampton Down, a locality which will be readily distinguished by the Sham Castle which forms a conspicuous object on the hillside, and which was built by Ralph Allen with the object of relieving the monotony of the landscape as viewed from his town house near the Parades.

To exhaust the many varied and interesting drives to be obtained in the neighbourhood of Bath would require a long sojourn in the city. A few miles along the Warminster road unfolds not only a favourite view of the city from an entirely different aspect, but what has charmed many an eminent painter's eye—the lovely valley of Limpley Stoke, said to be one of the most picturesque bits of country traversed by the Great Western line and which has its charms at any season of the year. The same drive may embrace the quaint village of Claverton with its 15th century church and secluded "God's acre" where the mausoleum of Ralph Allen is shrouded by creeping plants.

Diverging from the great London road are many interesting spots which well repay a visit, notably the fine Elizabethan Manor house at St. Catherine's, which is said to have been sold by its first owner after the dissolution to pay the expenses of entertaining Queen Elizabeth, while there is a tradition attaching to it that Charles II. slept under its roof one night during his wanderings.

Bath from
Widcombe Hill

The Manor houses of South Wraxall, Castle Combe and Great Chalfield present many features of interest to the visitor, while Lacock's 13th century Abbey and historic surroundings, the Saxon church and beautiful Elizabethan mansion* at Bradford-on-Avon, Norton St. Philip and its 15th century hostel, the famous castle of Farley Hungerford which was reduced to ruins in the civil war, the Norman keep and gateway, with other remains of the old stronghold of the St. Los in Newton Park, have each and all an attraction to the tourist and those fond of antiquarian pursuits.



Of excursions further afield the visitor has the choice of such interesting spots as Cheddar with its wonderful cliffs, the cathedral city of Wells, the famous noblemen's seats at Corsham Court, Bowood, and Longleat, Clifton with its world-famed Suspension Bridge, and the pretty town of Clevedon overhanging the Channel, with its memories of Arthur Hallam, beloved of Tennyson.

* Kingston House, the front elevation of which was copied for the British Pavilion, Paris Exhibition, 1900.

There is a seemingly endless variety of charming and romantic walks to be obtained in the neighbourhood, to enjoy many of which it is not necessary to quit the pavement. It is not essential here even to indicate them; they present themselves no matter in which direction the visitor wanders.

One picturesque neighbourhood, however, invites a passing word, if only for the interesting memories and associations which it recalls. But a mile from the city, entirely removed from the hum and bustle of the world, is the secluded little church of St. Thomas á Becket, or "Old Widcombe" as it is familiarly known. Its ivy-clad tower would scarcely be perceived by the passer-by on account of its thick background of foliage. Here in its quiet churchyard, Landor purchased a plot of ground and hoped to find a last resting place; he had produced his *Last fruit off an old tree* and was awaiting the end, but melancholy incidents led him to leave the country and his body lies in another land.

On the ridge of the hill overlooking this tranquil scene and the romantic dell below, looms the classic mansion of Prior Park, which Ralph Allen built, and which during the lifetime of its founder was the perpetual resort of the most famous men of letters and distinction of the day. Pope, who was a regular visitor, has immortalised the owner in a well-known couplet in his *Epilogue to the Satires*, and a shady lane which is said to mark the poet's favourite strolling ground is still known as Pope's Walk. "The author of the *Dunciad* and the author of *Tom Jones*—these are the two guests whose presence sheds an undying lustre on the splendid domain of Prior Park, whose memory lingers round all its stately rooms, its avenues, its terraced gardens; the two whom the imagination best

loves to picture there in all their diversity of mind and person."* Those who may be privileged to view the noble house and the beautiful domain in which it stands, should not fail to get a glimpse of the scene from the portico, a Palladian bridge† and lake in the pleasure grounds below supplying the central feature in a landscape full of Italian loveliness.

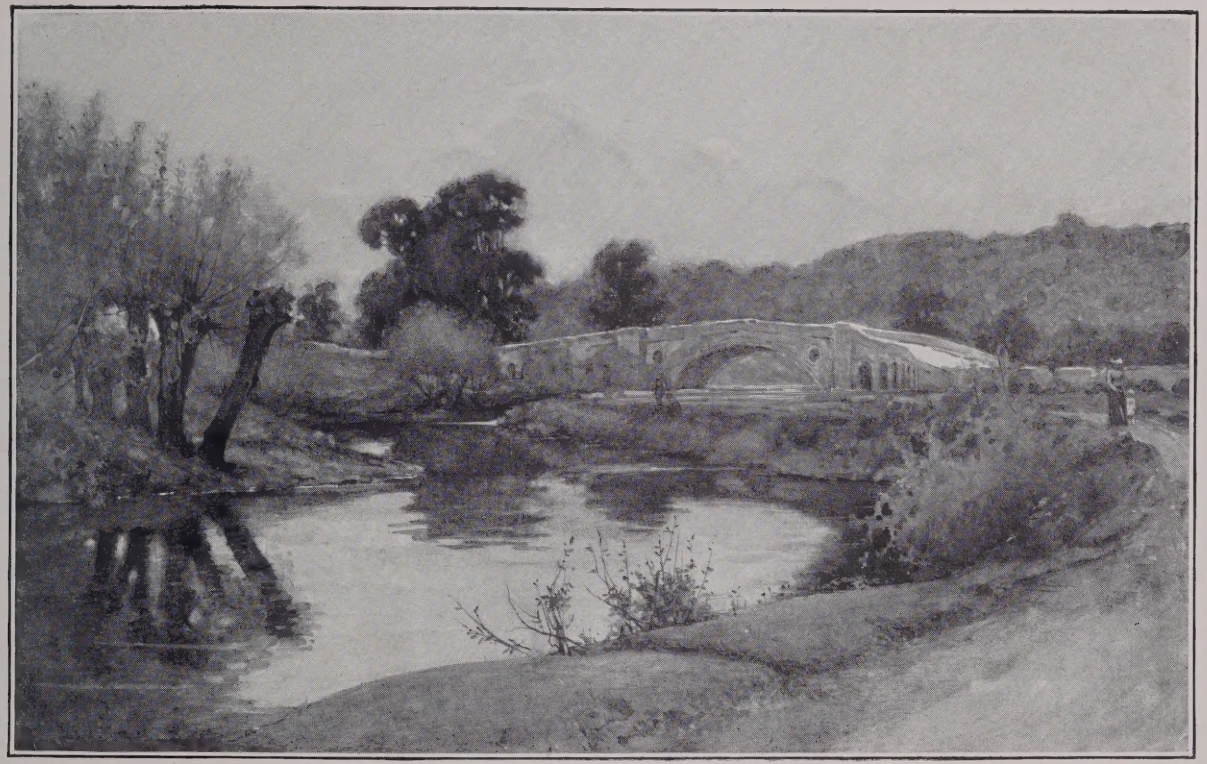
The George Inn
Norton St Philip

The out-door attractions to the visitor, however, by no means cease here; an infinite field for exercise and recreation offers itself in the provisions which are made for the numerous social pastimes which attract such a following from among the leisured classes. For the golfing man there is the choice of three flourishing clubs with breezy links on the hills; the hunting man finds himself in immediate touch with the meets of both the Bath and County Harriers and the famous Badminton Hounds, and moreover has a fine open racecourse to gallop over; there are a variety of tennis, cricket and hockey clubs, and the old fashioned amusement of archery also has its devotees.

Castle Coombe

* A Barbeau, "Life and Letters at Bath in the xviii. century."

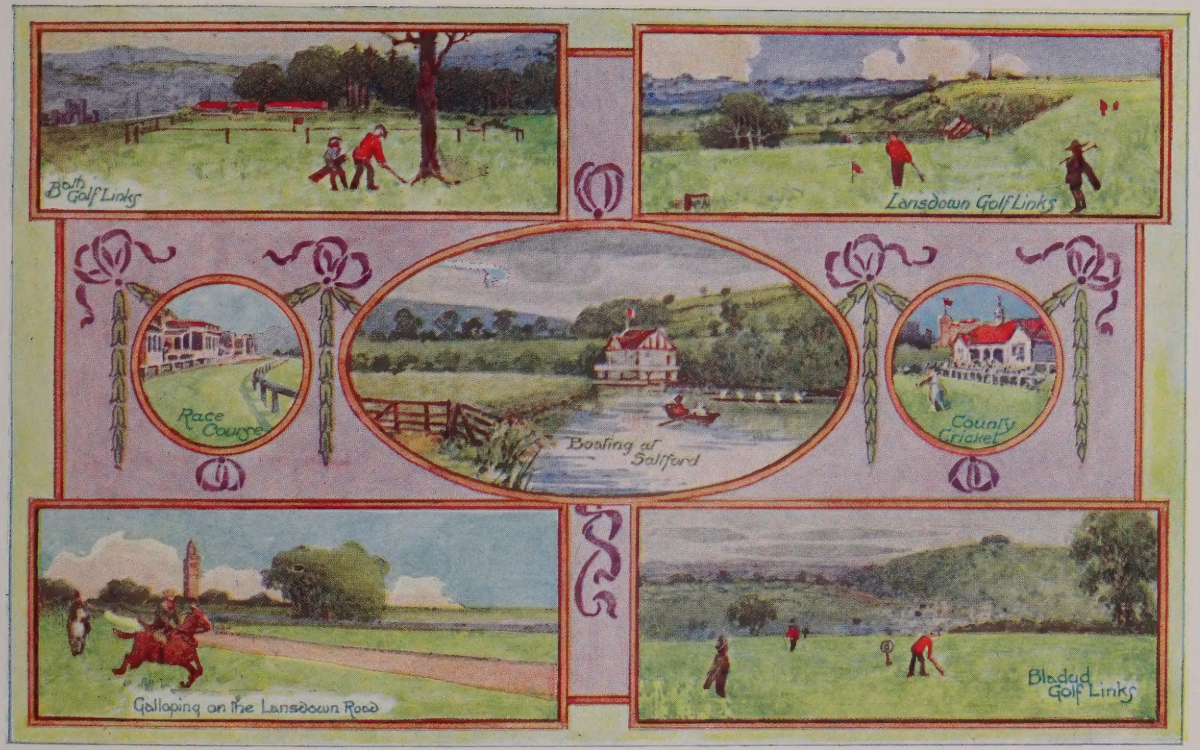
† See Illustration facing Preface.



NEWTON BRIDGE, MEADOWS,
AND RIVER AVON.

In the very heart of the city is a fine Recreation ground, where various athletic and cycling festivals are held during the year, while the Somerset County Club is gradually growing more partial to the same ground as a venue for county cricket, Bath having for several years secured its annual cricket week. The various boating clubs, at whose stations boats may be hired, enable free use to be made of the Avon, and boating is here a very favourite pastime.

The angler, too, discovers in the Avon that meanders through Bath as good a fish producing stream for its size as any in the Kingdom, its waters teeming with coarse fish, while some of its trout run to a heavy size ; fishing may also be had in the Kennet and Avon Canal, and if leave be obtained, in various preserved streams round Bath. The motorist and the cyclist may select from the earlier part of this chapter spots sufficiently interesting to well repay them for the slight hill climbs which in some directions are encountered ; and what with the Roman baths and relics, the city's picturesque and romantic surroundings, and other interesting objects in a city eloquent with the best expression of Georgian beauty in its architecture, the visitor whose hobby is photography finds here his heart's desire.



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

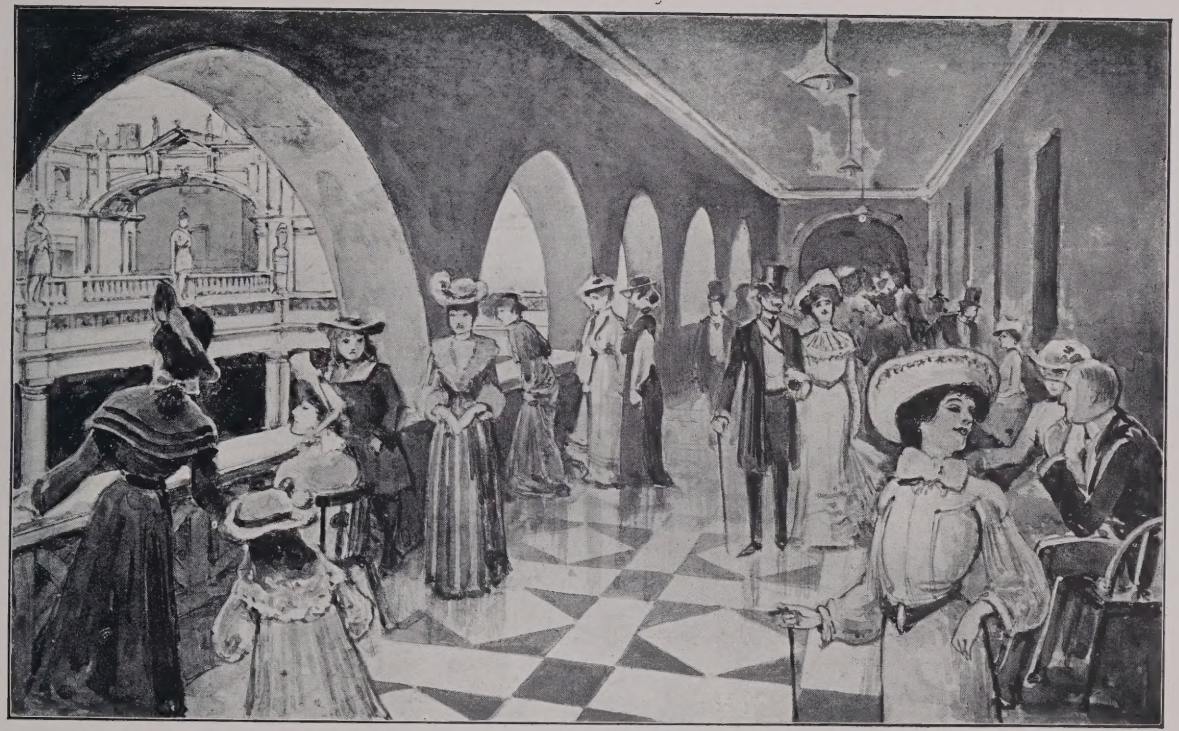
ATTRACTIONS & AMUSEMENTS

FOR the opportunities which are afforded for amusement and social gaiety, as well as in the provision of refined entertainment for its visitors, the city of Bath has long been held in high repute. Whether in its musical or dramatic traditions, in the variety of summer attractions provided in its parks and gardens, or the gay reunions witnessed at the famous Assembly Rooms, within whose walls the flower of the genius and fashion of England have from time to time foregathered, Bath has a record as a centre for fashionable delights of which any resort might well be proud.

Nor does the city in any sense live upon the records of its past. It may rather be said to have moved with a progressive age, and in the extension of accommodation for the attraction and comfort of its patrons, has exhibited no sparing hand. With an increasing influx of visitors year by year, the harmony which had been discoursed in the historic Pump Room for upwards of a century and a half, was found, as musical demands increased and the concerts became daily events, to interfere somewhat with the comfort of the water drinkers and invalids for whom rest and quiet were an essential part of the "cure." Some scheme for the preservation of the Roman Baths and antiquities which had been exposed to view was also necessary, and by acquiring the property abutting on the Abbey Churchyard adjoining the Pump Room,

sufficient space became available for the erection of a handsome Kursaal, embracing a fine Concert Room, opening on to a covered terrace and promenades overlooking the great Roman Bath, a spacious Museum for sheltering the antiquities, and luxuriously furnished drawing and smoking rooms, the whole affording practically all the comforts and conveniences of a private club. The building is known as the Roman Promenade, and here the afternoon hours may be pleasantly wiled away amid historic surroundings, and with the strains of music provided by one of the finest orchestras in the kingdom. It is the popular resort in Bath for music lovers, the daily concerts and weekly symphony performances being justly famed. Weekly, monthly or annual tickets are issued, and the music season extends from October to May.

The distinction belongs to Bath of possessing the first patent Theatre out of London, rich in memories of players to whom its boards have been as stepping stones to fame in the brightest annals of the drama. The present building has recently been entirely remodelled, and all its exits and general arrangements are on the latest approved lines of those of London theatres. It has accommodation for an audience of nearly 1,500, and, with the exception of a few weeks' vacation for cleaning and renovation, is open continuously throughout the year. Maintained on a scale not unworthy of its fine traditions, the Theatre occupies a leading position



VIEW OF CONCERT HALL TERRACE
ROMAN PROMENADE

among the places of amusement in Bath, and bookings are secured with some of the best of the touring companies. There is also a popular Theatre of Varieties known as The Palace, where performances are given nightly throughout the greater part of the year.

The Assembly Rooms, built from designs by the younger Wood, and opened in 1771, are among the most elegant suites of public rooms in the kingdom. They are still the scene of the fashionable balls and other society gatherings, and the round of gaiety which usually accompanies Easter week affords a sort of reflex of the brilliant scenes which were probably witnessed at the dances in those former days when Beckford and Landor met their future brides at this far-famed rendezvous. Sheridan was present at the opening of the Rooms and wrote some verses in commemoration of the occasion. The ballroom is 104 feet in length, and all the apartments are on one floor, the principal rooms being of the equal height of 42 feet. Here is the historic card-room where Mr. Pickwick played his immortal game of whist with the trio of elderly dowagers. During the winter months the rooms are much in use for high-class concerts and other public entertainments, while the various Bath musical societies, which are of more than local repute, give occasional performances of choral and orchestral works.

The charm of a visit to Bath, however, is not dependent upon the seasons. In summer, when out-of-door amusements are in vogue, and the sylvan surroundings are seen at their best, few inland cities afford attractions more pleasing and diversified, or scope for a more delightful sojourn. An excellent military band provides music daily from May to September, the performances being usually divided between the Royal Victoria Park, the Institution Gardens and the Sydney Gardens. The latter resort, once the Vauxhall of Bath, has existed since the close of the eighteenth century, and is tastefully laid out with walks and lawns, with stately forest trees providing agreeable shade from the summer heat. Here on gala days, when the grounds are illuminated, the scene is a very charming one, the Floral Fêtes and other popular fixtures drawing large concourses of people from many miles round. On wet days during the summer months the band performances are transferred to the Roman Promenade.

EVENING SCENE AT THE SYDNEY GARDENS.

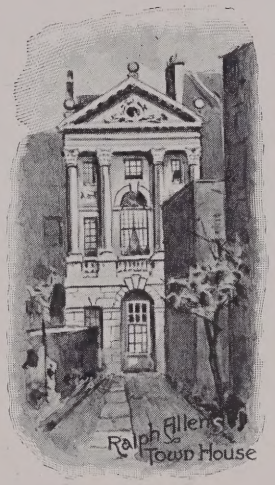
Among the other outdoor attractions during the summer months are a number of important annual fixtures. The committee who have for a long series of years organised the Floral Fêtes at the Sydney Gardens, arrange also a number of other picturesque summer events; a Regatta promoted jointly by the Rowing Clubs of Bath and Bristol is usually held in July upon the familiar stretch of the Avon at Saltford, midway between Bath and Bristol; the Horse Show, a fixture in September, is one of the most important in the West of England; upon the Recreation Ground the County Cricket week and several popular Cycling Festivals are included in the season's events; the Bath Races held annually on Lansdown, the week before the Derby, is one of the historical open meetings, while the Point-to-Point Races of the Bath and County Harriers and the Badminton Hunt Steeplechases have their venue at points easily accessible from Bath.

In its institutions offering permanent provisions for those who prefer lettered ease, the city is well supplied. The Victoria Art Gallery was erected through the generosity of the late Mrs. Roxburgh as a memorial of the record reign of the late Queen, and accommodates the bulk of the art treasures owned by the city and bequeathed to it from time to time, while frequent loan exhibitions are arranged. In connection with the Gallery is a valuable free Reference Library. At the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution is another fine Library and Reading Room, to which visitors are admitted as temporary subscribers; in the same building is a Museum of great scientific interest, among its most valuable treasures being the remarkable geological collection of the late Charles Moore, F.G.S. The Institution is the headquarters of various scientific, literary and social organisations, among the most prominent being the Literary and Philosophical Society and the Bath Field Club. Another attractive institution is the Holburne Art Museum, near Queen Square, containing a rare collection of paintings by old masters, old china, plate, and a variety of other rarities bequeathed to the city by the late Sir William Holburne. Of local Clubs the most important is the Bath and County, occupying handsome premises on the north side of Queen Square. It has high social standing in the West of England. There is also a fashionable Ladies' County Club in Milsom Street.

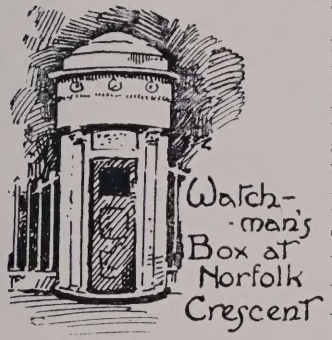
AMID the verdure-clad hills that embrace one of the most picturesque sites in the valley of the Somersetshire Avon, with crescent, street and circus rising in stately sequence upon its terraced slopes, Bath may claim to be singularly fortunate in its setting. The position affords gradations of temperature and conditions of climate not less attractive to those seeking permanent abode than welcome to the invalid in quest of health. Here in this "city of the warm vale," where the icy grip of winter is rarely felt, where the charms of springtide are experienced several weeks earlier than in the eastern counties, the visitor finds all the essential comforts and requirements that go to make up an ideal place of residence.

Though the history of Bath takes us over the ground of many centuries, the city as we behold it to-day obviously dates from the eighteenth century. Mediæval Bath was practically swept away during the period when Nash ordered its ceremonies, and it is to Ralph Allen's development of the Bath stone industry and to the two Woods, father and son, whose architectural genius stamped an ineffaceable character upon Bath, that the city owes that uniform stateliness of design in its wide, straight streets, its broad open squares, with picturesque central lawns, its noble crescents and classic parades, around which there still seems to linger an aroma of the past.

It is, however, to the attractive modern aspect of the city that the present chapter would direct more particular attention. While those seeking permanent residence may select a house in a crescent or terrace of the last century style, there is also an ample and varied choice of residences of the modern villa type, which, bowered in gardens, have grown up extensively in the immediate suburbs. Built almost entirely of the local freestone, which originally of a creamy white, weathers in a manner so greatly admired, Bath exhibits little of that disparity in its buildings common to so many towns, while it stands pre-eminent among English residential cities for the beauty and extent of its public parks, pleasure gardens and ornamental open spaces.



The Royal Victoria Park, named after the late Queen, who opened it before she ascended the throne, is a magnificent domain embracing nearly fifty acres, with well-kept lawns, stately promenades, and a carriage drive a mile and a quarter in length. Its ideal Botanic gardens are a favourite resort for the botanist and lovers of the picturesque. In front of the North Parade is the attractive riverside promenade known as the Institution Gardens, which present a charming effect when their flower beds are bright with summer blossom. The Alexandra Park, recently opened, forms the background of Beechen Cliff, and is skirted by a drive from which invalids may enjoy this famous prospect without descending from their carriages. A few of the other advantages which the city offers as a place of residence may be briefly noted. The purity and abundance of its cold water supply stands in the forefront of

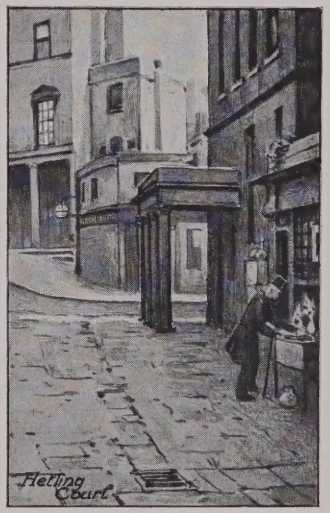


its claims ; both this and the electric lighting are in the hands of the Corporation. The healthy character of the city is shown by the low corrected death rate, the average for the last five years being only 14·2 per 1,000. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that large numbers seek retirement in Bath and are "born to the city" at advanced ages, a fact which has earned for Bath the somewhat quaint appellation of "the cradle of old age." Compared with most health resorts the local rates are low, the large amount of corporate property bringing to the city treasury a considerable revenue. In means of education the city is admirably supplied, the schools of Bath being numerous and of high repute.

Of the many beautiful ecclesiastical edifices which the city possesses, the noble Abbey Church, with its central tower and graceful pinnacles, occupies a commanding position in the centre of the city and draws the eyes and feet of strangers to itself. It is one of the latest examples of pure Perpendicular architecture and is remarkable for its enormous area of window space and beautiful fan-tracery vaulting. Its Norman predecessor, the nave of which was as large as the existing church, was built in the reign of William Rufus and portions of the bases of the Norman columns may still be seen. The walls of the present church are crowded with monuments and tablets, among which will be noticed one to Beau Nash and a marble bust of Quin, the actor, with the epitaph by Garrick.

PEEP IN THE ROYAL VICTORIA PARK.

Of numerous other churches and chapels many have hallowed memories. The Octagon, no longer devoted to ecclesiastical uses, was the fashionable proprietary church in which Herschel was organist at the time he made his great astronomical discovery, while in later years Magee, afterwards Archbishop of York, ministered there. Argyle Chapel, among the finest of the Noncomformist churches in the city, was the scene for upwards of sixty years of the devoted ministrations of that "prince of preachers," William Jay, who Sheridan described as "the most natural orator he had ever heard." At the church of St. Swithin, Walcot, Christopher Anstey, the satirical poet of the 18th century, and William Hoare, the contemporary of Gainsborough, were both laid to rest, while the remains of Fanny Burney (Madame D'Arblay) lie in the closed churchyard. Monuments to them are to be seen in the church.



Evidences of the city's high-class character as a residential centre are noticeable in its well paved streets, and the beauty and variety of its shops. Milsom Street, one of its most fashionable shopping centres and promenades, has been aptly styled the Regent Street of the West. Visitors will also find an excellent choice of hotels, boarding-houses and private lodgings, either on the level near the Baths and Pump Room, or on the slopes where they may enjoy the invigorating air of the hills. An excellent service of electric trams renders communication with the outlying districts both convenient and inexpensive. Nor is it unimportant to mention that Bath is within two hours of London by the finest express service in the world, while the city is in direct communication with Birmingham and the whole Midland system as well as with the South Coast through Salisbury and Southampton, Weymouth or Bournemouth, being also on the railway high road to Bristol, Exeter, Torquay and Plymouth.

ANALYSIS OF THE SPRINGS

THE THERMAL WATERS OF BATH have been submitted to numerous exhaustive analyses, but no appreciable change in their constituents has ever been recorded. An examination of the deposit which covered the Roman baths showed it to be precisely similar to the deposit from the waters in the present day, and though the presence of some new elements has recently been detected, their discovery is due to the advance of science and analytical skill rather than to a change in the component properties of the springs themselves.

The three Mineral Springs of Bath, known respectively as the "King's Bath Spring," the "Hot Spring," and the "Cross Bath Spring," give a daily yield of over half a million gallons, at temperatures ranging from 117° to 120° Fahr. The following analysis of the King's Bath Spring was made at the *Lancet* laboratory :—

Calcium sulphate	...	102·880	grains per gallon	Lithium chloride	...	0·120	grains per gallon
Strontium sulphate	...	2·030	,, ,,	Silica	...	1·960	,, ,,
Sodium sulphate	...	23·500	,, ,,	Bromine	...	Traces	
Potassium sulphate	...	0·207	,, ,,	Nitrates	...	,,	
Calcium carbonate	...	8·750	,, ,,	Carbonate of Iron	...	1·600	grains per gallon
Magnesium chloride	...	15·800	,, ,,				
Sodium chloride	...	9·080	,, ,,	Total mineral matters		165·927	,, ,,

Gases gurgle through the water, and it was at this spring that Professor Sir James Dewar collected a large quantity from which, by the process of liquefaction by freezing at the Royal Institution he succeeded in separating argon and helion. In 1904 the Hon. R. J. Strutt discovered the presence of radium both in the waters and in their deposits.

TARIFF OF THE BATHS.

KING'S AND QUEEN'S BATHS

(adjoining Grand Pump Room), open 7 till 7.

FIRST FLOOR.

Deep Bath	3/-
Deep Bath (with Needle Douche) ..	3/6
Deep Chair Bath	3/6
Reclining Bath	2/6
Massage given in Reclining Bath extra	1/3
Ladies' Special Douche	1/6
Needle Bath or Local Douche	2/6
Mineral Water and Pine Bath	3/6
Electric Mineral Water Bath	5/-
Aix Massage Douche, 2 doucheurs ..	4/-
,, ,, 1 doucheur ..	3/3
Sprays (Throat, Eyes, Nose, Ears or Face)	1/6
Challes and La Bourboule Spray ..	2/-

Thermalsoolbader (Nauheim System)

Thermalbad No. 1	3/6
Sprudelbad No. 2	4/6

(Given also at the New Royal Baths)

GROUND FLOOR.

Berthollet Vapour (general or local) ..	3/-
Reclining Bath	1/9
,, ,, (without pack)	1/-
Reclining Bath (with massage in bath) ..	2/6
Massage Douche, 2nd class, 1 doucheur ..	2/-
Reclining Bath (ladies) without pack ..	9d.
King's Public Bath	6d.

ELECTRIC HOT AIR BATHS

(Greville System).

	£	s.	d.	*Single bath* s.	d.
Arm, Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Leg, Knee or Spine, 3 for	1	1	0	10	0
Both Arms or both Legs, or one Arm and one Leg (three applications) ..	1	1	0	10	0
Whole Body (3 applications)	1	1	0	10	0
Neck, Throat, Ear or Eye (six applications) ..		12	6	2	6
Hand or Foot				5	0
Both Hands or both Feet ..				7	6
Stomach				5	0

These Baths (except for Throat Ear or Eye) are usually of 40 mins. duration; but this period may be varied by medical orders.

NEW ROYAL BATHS

(adjoining Grand Hotel), Open 7 a.m. till 7 p.m.

Deep Bath	3/-
Deep Chair Bath	3/6
Reclining Bath	2/6
Massage given in Reclining Bath extra	1/3
Ladies' Special Douche	1/6
Aix Massage Douche, 1 doucheur ..	3/3
,, ,, (Ladies) 2 doucheurs	4/-
Scottish Douche	2/6
Sitz Bath	2/6
Needle Bath or Local Douche	2/6
Mineral Water and Pine Bath	3/6
Mineral Water SWIMMING BATH, 84° (Ladies Mondays and Fridays) ..	1/-
For 2 or more Ladies using same Private Room .. .. .. each	9d.

Available for Gentlemen, Tuesdays till 12 noon, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1/-; Children under 12, 6d. Open in Summer till 9 p.m.

OLD ROYAL OR HETLING BATHS,

BATH STREET (Open 7 a.m. till 9 p.m.)

Sulphur or other Medicated Bath ..	3/-
Massage Douche (Ladies) 1st class ..	3/-
,, ,, ,, 2nd class ..	2/6
Deep Bath (1st class) or Chair Bath ..	2/6
,, ,, (2nd class)	1/9
Reclining Bath or Local Douche ..	1/9
Enema Bath	1/9
Natural Vapour	1/9
Tepid SWIMMING BATH for Gentlemen.	
With use of private room	9d.
With use of public room	6d.

KINGSTON BATHS, YORK STREET.

Open 7 a.m. till 9 p.m. (For Gentlemen only.)

Deep Mineral Water Bath, with hot towels 9d.

CROSS BATH.

For Boys, 1d. Girls, Thursdays, 2d., with dress.

FOR WATER DRINKERS.

The Grand and Hetling Pump Rooms are open each week day from 8.30 till 6 p.m., and on Sundays after morning service till 2 p.m.

Book of Coupons for 14 Glasses, 1/6 Single Glass, 2d.

All fees to attendants are included in the charges for the baths and gratuities are not allowed. Irregularities or incivility on the part of the attendants should at once be reported to

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

NOTE.—An extra charge of 6d. for Douche, Shower, Lumbar Douche, Ascending or Rose Douche when prescribed with other treatment; also for Circular Needle Douche following Aix Massage or Deep Bath. For Local Massage in conjunction with Electric Hot Air or other bath 1/3 extra. All Massage and Douche 15 minutes or less. Visitors are advised to book their baths in advance. The Baths are open Sundays 7 a.m. till 9.30 a.m.

July, 1905.

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FLOREAT BATHON